



Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Maisteller, v. M.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and enter-
taining matter. For sale by the thousand,
gross, or single one

Just Published,

BY COTTON AND STEWART,

And for sale at their Store,

(Price One Dollar)

The exile of Erin.

A NOVEL

By Mrs Plunkett—late Miss Gunning.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
This Building.

100 half boxes Konfett's CI-
GARs, warranted of the very first quality
and full contents.

Real Macouba Snuff,
Rapp's do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s
and 2d quality

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual,
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCE-
RIES, for sale
December 21.

Just Published,

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,

THE LAWYER;

OR,

Man as he ought not to be.

Newly bound in boards, and lettered—price
one dollar.

ALMANAC's

For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or
single one.

Just Received,

A large supply of PLAYING CARDS &
WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopaedia,

No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected
in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send
for their copies, especially those who have
received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier
to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than
to pay for ten or fifteen

ROBERT GRAY.

WASHINGTON TAVERN,
LEESBURG.

THE subscriber has returned to the Wash-
ington Tavern, LEESBURG, where he is
prepared with every thing necessary for the
accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies
who may honor him with their custom.

Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay
and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and
engaged a careful, attentive and honest host-
ler, he flatters himself that, by his unremit-
ted attention, together with the diligence,
care, and activity of his servants, he will be
able to render his customers the most perfect
satisfaction in his line.

A. B. The house is in much better con-
dition than formerly, for the accommodation
of travellers.

James Dawson.

Leesburg, Virginia Jan. 1—3

JUST RECEIVED

By the Subscriber,

A good assortment of mens' fine and coarse
Shoes.

Boys' do. do.
Women's and girls' do. do.
Excellent Potatoes for seed or family use.
Sweet Oil in boxes or retail.
Cranberries.
Pickled Lobsters in kegs.
Limes, and Lime-Juice in bottles.
Tamarinds.
New-England Cider in barrels.

Thomas Patten.

March 1.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he
manufactures and has for sale, at his manu-
factory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets.
STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for
distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE
SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE
PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK ei-
ther for *Stairs* or *Buildings*, done in the best
manner.

The BRASS FOUNDRY BUSINESS
in all its branches is carried on under the di-
rection of Mr. WILLIAM FLETCHER,
who has had many years experience, and as a
workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-
founder business is a partnership, application
must be made to William Fletcher, who will
undertake to make GRATES handsomely
ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pat-
tern or price, and will execute the work in the
very best and neatest manner and on the most
reasonable terms.

The highest price given for *Old Copper*,
Brass, *Pewter*, *Lead* and *Iron*.

George M'Munn.

October 13.

JUST RECEIVED

For Sale at R. GRAY'S Book-Store, King
Street;

THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at
the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experi-
ence of persons, distinguished by their great-
ness, learning or virtue.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone

" Amidst life's pains, abasements, empti-
ness,

" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."

YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarg-
ed and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

" We have had frequent occasion to speak
of the diligence, good sense, and good inten-
tions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate
him sincerely on the success of this particular
work. We announce this edition, because the
alterations and additions are so considerable,
that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here
selected, and the judicious reflections which
accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail
to make the best impressions, and to produce
the best effects, on all who read them with at-
tention. The present edition of this excel-
lent publication, which has been long known
and commended, is enlarged by the addition
of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly
one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

" We have received the tenth and last edi-
tion of this valuable work. The improve-
ments made in it, will appear from the author's
advertisement. We can only add to this ac-
count of the present useful volume, our hope
that it will be extensively circulated among
our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal,
for July, August & September, 1801.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved
form, we find the facts unquestionable and
highly interesting—the style correct and neat
—and the general tendency of the work such
as induces us strongly to recommend it, espe-
cially to young readers, who love entertain-
ment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable
collection, has anticipated the commendation
we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplifi-
cation of more than seventy remarkable char-
acters, many striking examples are exhibited
which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man
contribute to arrest the careless and wander-
ing; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and
to convince or discountenance those who have
been unhappily led to oppose the highest
truths."

Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-
Book, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-
Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclope-
dia.

October 23.

For Freight or Charter,



The well known Ship

HERO,

Thomas Cole, Master;

1000 hundred hogsheads or 2000 barrels
burthen, in complete order and ready to re-
ceive a cargo. Apply to

Thomas Cole.

March 15.

For Freight or Charter,



THE SHIP

DIANA,

300 tons burthen, or 470 hogs-
heads tobacco.—For particulars
apply to

John and Thomas Vowell,

OR

Joseph Dean.

March 4.

31aw2w

For Freight or Charter,



THE SHIP

WILLIAM AND JOHN,

THOMAS WOODHOUSE Master;
Burthen, 247 Tons.

AND

SHIP

GEORGE;

PETER WALKER, mast.
Burthen 220 Tons.

Both ships sail well, and are in order to re-
ceive a cargo, for terms apply on board, or to

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

100 barrels N. York Prime Beef & Pork.
Earthen Ware in crates.
Madeira Wine in quarter casks.
Whiting in hogsheads.

March 7.

FOR FREIGHT,



The substantial and fast-sailing

SHIP

AURORA,

ISAAC RAND, Master:

Burthen 330 hogsheads of tobacco or 25,00
barrels of flour—is in complete order, ready
to receive a cargo and proceed to sea as soon
as permission can be obtained, having her
crew on board. Apply to

Lawalson and Fowle,

Who have for sale, also,

2000 bushels coarse Salt, suitable for the
fisheries. Also, just landed,
75 tierces fresh Rice,
200 boxes Mould Candles,
50 do. Spermaceti do.
30 do. fresh Muscatel Raisins,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 do. Writing do.
100 boxes No. 1 and 3 Chocolate,
10 do. Windsor Soap,
6 casks Sperm Oil,
50 casks Malaga Wine,
100 bolts Ravens Duck,
1 bale Hops,
Holland Gin, Coffee, Beef, Boston Bay
Mackerel, Shad, Table Fish, 4000 sides Sole
Leather, 10 packages men & womens' coarse
and fine shoes, 50 casks Coffee and Sugar,
Hogshead Nails, 50 Gin Cases, 200 casks
Lime.

March 2.

d

NOTICE.

THE Directors of the Washington and A-
lexandria Turnpike Company, have ap-
pointed Mr. PATRICK BYRNES, receiver of
tolls at the bridge at Four Mile Creek, and he
will commence his duty to-morrow morn-
ing.

March 3

d

**Charitable Marine Society Lot-
tery:**

Twenty second days drawing the wheel gained	\$ 1,086
Former gain,	21,144
Total	\$ 22,230

A few Tickets for sale at 12 dollars.
Tickets in the Black River Lottery which
begins drawing in April next given in ex-
change for prizes in the Charitable Marine
Lottery.

Present price of Black River Tickets 9
dollars.

Robert Gray.

Feb. 27.

Rabbit-Skins.

I wish to purchase a quantity of the best
Rabbit-Skins in fur.

March 1.

John G. Ladd.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads and 30 barrels
first quality New-Orleans Sugar.
Madeira Wine in p pps.
West-India Rum in hogsheads.
Turks-Island, Ground Allum and Liming-
on Salt—and
20 crates well assorted Queens Ware.

Newton Keene.

My 15.
Elastic three-slit Metallic Pens,
Price One Dollar—

Just received by ROBERT GRAY.

ALSO,

A general assortment of
Lee's Patent Family Medicines,
AND
Dr. Rogers' egitable Pulmonic
Detergent.

March 17.

SALT.

3000 bushels coarse and fine SALT, suit-
able for the fishery, and laying convenient
for river craft, for sale, on reasonable terms,
by

John G. Ladd,

March 17.

Public Sale.

IN pursuance of a deed of trust from Alex-
ander Henderson, jun. executed to Henderson,
Fergusson and Gibson, will be sold, on the
first Monday in April next, before the Court-
House door in the town of Dumfries, the pro-
perty therein specified. The terms of sale
will be made known on the day of sale.

Daniel Carmichael, Agent,

For Henderson, Fergusson and Gibson.
March 17.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of nice well cured BACON.

Apply to

Jacob Heineman,

West End

March 14.

6t

Carpenters, Laborers and Timber
WANTED at the Washington bridge.
Enquire of Mr. Mills or Mr. Nott-
age at the bridge.

March 13.

10t

The Public are hereby
informed that the subscriber and his son Doc-
tor Archibald B. Dick, are henceforward con-
ducted in the exercise of their profession.—
Applications intended for either, to be made
at the Medicine Shop of the former.

Elifha C. Dick.

February 27.

TO LET.

THAT eligible stand for business lately
occupied by Mr. Charles Bennett, at the
corner of King and Fairfax streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.

Executor of John Watts.

Jan 2.

TUITION.

THE Subscriber informs the Ladies and
Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity,
that he has opened SCHOOL in that com-
modious room on King street, opposite the
Indian Queen tavern, (formerly occupied as
a school room by Mr. Wilbur) where he will
teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Cook-
keeping, Measurement and Navigation on mo-
derate terms, flattering himself, that by assi-
duous attention to the improvement of his
Pupils, he may merit a share of public patro-
nage.

Abraham Walker.

March 10

d1m

BRICK & STONE LAYERS.

B. Hill & J. Ball

INFORM the citizens of Alexandria and
its vicinity that they have commenced the
above business, and from their practical
knowledge hope to meet with a share of pa-
tronage from a generous public. They pledge
themselves to execute such orders as they
may be favored with in a satisfactory manner.
They will furnish materials measured in the
wall, or lay them by the thousand, as may
suit their employers. Where they are re-
quested to furnish materials they will be of
the first quality.

February 17.

d3m

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

MR. LLOYD'S SPEECH.

The following excellent and conclusive speech is particularly recommended to my readers.

Senate of the United States.

FEBRUARY 24.

DEBATE ON THE NEW DUTY BILL.

MR. LLOYD.—After the observations which I have before made, sir, on this bill, and the detailed consideration which was given to it yesterday, I should not again rise, were the subject not a commercial, and an exceedingly important one. Nor is it now my intention to make more than a few remarks, and these the Senate will probably think entitled to more than usual respect, when I inform them they will principally be, neither my own nor wholly accordant with my opinions.

This bill can alone be advocated on the ground that a war is about to ensue, and that to prepare the public treasury to sustain the prosecution of such war, this proposed duty is necessary.

My purpose is, to cite some authorities to shew that neither the one nor the other is either expected or necessary, and the authorities I shall adduce to prove this, are those to which the senate is accustomed to pay the highest respect.

The first is from Mr. Gallatin's report to Congress in Nov. 1807, in which he says "a maritime war will, in the U. States, whilst it continues, generally and deeply affect the resources of individuals, as not only commercial projects will be curtailed, but principally because a great portion of the surplus of the agricultural produce, necessarily requires a foreign market. The reduced price of the principal articles exported from the United States will operate more heavily than any contemplated tax.— And without enquiring whether a similar cause may not more deeply and permanently affect a nation at war with the U. States, it seems to follow, that so far as relates to America, the losses and privations caused by a war, should not be aggravated by taxes, beyond what is strictly necessary.—An addition to the debt is doubtless an evil; but experience having now shown with what rapid progress the revenue of the union increases in time of peace; with what facility the debt formerly contracted has been within a few years reduced; a hope may confidently be entertained, that all the evils of war will be temporary, and easily repaired, and that the return of peace will, without any effect, afford ample resources for reimbursing whatever may have been borrowed during the war.

"The credit of the United States is also unimpaired either at home or abroad, and it is believed that loans to any reasonable amount may be obtained on eligible terms."

And the same gentleman (Mr. Gallatin) in his report to Congress the present session further remarks, "the expenditure of the year 1809, ought not to exceed the sum of 15 millions of dollars, which as has been stated is requisite for the support of the present establishment; and this would leave for the service of the year 1810, a surplus of three millions of dollars, which together with the proposed loan of five millions of dollars, would be sufficient to defray the peace establishment, and to pay the interest on the public debt during that year. Thus two years more would be provided for, without increasing the public debt or laying any new taxes. It is certainly only with a view to war, either immediate or contemplated, that it will become necessary to resort, at least to any considerable extent, to extraordinary sources of supply."

Now, sir, as there is no doubt but a new duty is a new tax, it is apparent from these observations of Mr. Gallatin that if revenue is wanted loans and not taxes ought to be resorted to, and that of course, this new duty or tax ought not to be imposed—as the opinion expressed by the secretary is undoubtedly correct, "that the present reduced prices of the principal articles of the United States, already operate more heavily upon the citizens than any contemplated tax that ought to be assessed. And that the losses and privations caused by war, should not be aggravated beyond what is strictly necessary." And more especially should this not be done, when war as yet may be uncertain, and when it also appears that without a war, the secretary, according to his own statement, has resources enough without new duties or taxes, to carry the U. S. forward two years, to the end of 1810.

The next authority that I shall adduce, is one that will not be contested in this house—it is the highest in the nation. The president of the U. S. in his message to Congress at the commencement of the present session, after stating that the receipts amounted to near eighteen millions of dollars, and also remarking on the partial extinction of the public debt, makes the following observations and enquiries: "The probable accumulation of the surpluses of the revenue beyond what can be applied to the payment of the public debt, merits the consideration of Congress. Shall it be unproductive in the public vaults? Shall the revenue be reduced? Or shall it not rather be appropriated to the improvements of roads, canals, rivers, education, and other great foundations of prosperity and union?"

Sir, as no new decrees, orders in council, have taken place since the delivery of this message no very material change in our foreign relations can have occurred. I know that an accommodation with Great Britain at the commencement of the session was not expected by the president of the U. S. He therefore, cannot probably now expect war more than then; nor could he ask you "whether the surpluses of revenue should lie unproductive in the public vaults? Or whether the revenue should be reduced," if he had the least idea of the necessity to raise the duties on imported merchandise 50 per cent. on the present rates, which is in some instances 50 per cent. also on the first cost of the articles, and this too, so shortly after he made these enquiries. It is clear, therefore, the president could not recommend the assessment of these duties, and if you pass the bill, he very possibly may refuse to sign it.

The last authority I shall bring forward, is that of an honorable senator from Maryland, now in his place, (general Smith) to whose opinions on commerce and finance, his friends in this house are disposed to pay much respect. In his speech delivered in favor of the embargo, which is printed, he said, in answer to an honorable gentleman from Delaware, "we are told we shall not have a dollar in the treasury at the next meeting of Congress. We were told the same story last year, and thousands of handbills had been distributed through the union asserting that fact. Yet, sir, when we met, we found fourteen millions of dollars in the treasury. We found our receipts more than in any preceding year. The gentleman is alarmed lest the present party in power shall be prostrated, as he thinks that was to which he belonged, by the necessity of laying a direct tax. He is mistaken, they were dismissed, because that, the tax after tax, duty on duty, that was laid by them were dissipated, the people thought the system would lead the nation imperceptibly to monarchy."

[Speech to be continued.]

BY THE LAST MAIL.

NEW-YORK, March 15.

Latest from France.

Arrived last evening, the brig Batavian, Fillietas, 60 days from Rochelle, with some furniture, for gen. Moreau, and packages of dry goods, to the captain and passengers, having escaped from Rochelle on the night of the 24th January, between the forts and a French squadron of 4 ships of the line & 2 frigates, with troops on board, ready for sea. Jan. 16, was boarded by the British frigate Comet; they took out all the Batavian's crew, except the capt. and cook, including 2 passengers, and put on board an officer and 6 men, and ordered her for Plymouth. The next day, off Brest, the rest of the passengers of the Batavian, with the capt. cook and steward (8 in number) retook the brig.

On the 26th of Feb. in lat. 32, long. 57, the Batavian was again taken by the British letter of marque ship Irlam, capt. George Keeser, from Barbadoes bound to Liverpool; they put on board 4 more men to assist the other prize crew in carrying the brig into Bermuda; but, on the 8th inst. in lat. 34, 40, long. 63, the captain, cook, and steward, retook the Batavian again and brought her safe into port!! Left only one American vessel, under seizure. (Passengers in the Batavian, Mr. Walker, Mr. Chochois, lady and child, Madame Montalboir, captains Brown, Bunker and Lindsay—Messrs. Lessa, and Duval were taken on board the Comet frigate.)

By the arrival of the brig Batavian, in 60 days from Rochelle, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received from an intelligent passenger the following important particulars: The letter-bag not being delivered last night, deprives them of the news in detail, the loose papers having been taken by the British officers.

Joseph Bonaparte was again crowned king at Madrid about the 8th of December. And the Emperor had addressed a proclamation to the Spaniards, saying, that the Almighty had given him power to rule Spain, and that if the Spaniards did not comply their blood should pay for their disobedience. That if they would not accept of his brother as king, he would take the throne himself, and give him another kingdom. In this proclamation he offers a pardon to all Spanish officers (except about 4, whom he names) that would lay down their arms. But we are happy to learn that not one of them chose to accept of his offer.

We further learn, that the troops which Bonaparte took into Spain consisted principally of Germans, Poles and Hollanders, who marched reluctantly into the country; and that Bonaparte was very suspicious of Austria.

Bonaparte had left Madrid, and it was reported that he was on the frontiers of Portugal.

News was received at Rochelle, on the 12th January, that there had been an engagement in Spain which was said to have taken place about the 18th December, and it was reported that 15,000 of the English had been killed, and 15,000 taken prisoners. This story, however, say the passengers in the Batavian, was not even believed in France. It is certain that the account was not confirmed on the 14th (two days after) when the vessel sailed.

In the course of a few days colonial produce had risen 15 per cent at Bordeaux, in consequence of accounts received from the United States.

On the 14th of January, the day the Batavian sailed, there were at anchor in Rochelle harbor, 4 ships of the line and two frigates, with troops on board, ready for sea, destined for Martinique; but they were blockaded by a force nearly as formidable. They were, however, determined to slip out the first opportunity.

The dispatches by the Batavian are from gen. Armstrong at Paris. They were given in charge of captain Bunker, passenger, by capt. Haley, who arrived at Rochelle on the 21st December, with orders, that in case the vessel was captured by a British cruiser to destroy the dispatches. But captain B. when captured did not think proper to obey his instructions, and has brought them safe.

American vessels could not clear out of France without giving bonds not to break the American embargo!

The British officer of the Comet frigate, informed a friend of ours, that off Rochelle, he read a London paper of the 9th of Jan. in which it was stated, that sir Arthur Wellesley's expedition to Spain was abandoned. That an expedition of 12 sail of the line & 4 frigates were fitting out at Portsmouth for Buenos Ayres, that Ferrol had been taken by the French the beginning of Jan.—That the British troops at Corunna were about to spike the guns and abandon the place—that the British army was retiring towards Vigo, where were 50 transports and 4 frigates to convey them home—and, that the Spanish coast was lined with French troops.

The Comet, spoke a cutter in the channel, and was informed, that admiral Mitchell had fallen in with the Toulon fleet, took two ships of the line, and sunk two others.

The above is given as we received it—it is confused, and somewhat contradictory—if a conclusion may be drawn, it is, that Bonaparte has seen more trouble in Spain than he anticipated.

FRENCH BULLETINS.

We have received Paris papers to the 27th of December, containing French Bulletins Nos. 17, 18 and 19. The last is dated at Madrid the 13th Dec. It appears by the Bulletins that no battle had been fought after the entrance of the French army into Madrid.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,
[Price 25 Cents.]

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the President of the United States—to which is added a publication under the signature of VINDEX.

January 19.

2000 SPANISH HIDES,

Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and bbls,
Clayed do. in boxes
Coffee in bbls. and bags
Old London Particular and Market Madeira
Wine, in pipes and half pipes.
Catalonia do. in qr. casks,
Castile Soap in boxes,
A few tons of Logwood,
FOR SALE BY

Nath. Wattles, & Co.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21.

From the dispatches brought by the Union, it is distinctly ascertained, we understand, that the British orders in council will be extended to our trade with Russia and Denmark precisely as to our trade with France.

National Intelligence.

Dispatches have been received by our government from Paris to the 27th of December, the contents of which do not, we understand, indicate any change in the conduct of the French government towards us. It is said, that the French and Russian couriers, charged with the proposition of peace to the court of London, arrived at Paris on the 14th of December, with a preliminary rejection of the terms offered as its basis.

From the information we have been able to collect, it seems manifest that there is no disposition in the French cabinet, under existing circumstances, to relax its decrees against neutral commerce. We would, indeed, rather infer that it is actuated by kindred feelings with the British government, which would seem from the preceding information, to be heightening, instead of mitigating, the rigor of her orders.

The Paris papers, which we have received down to the 27th of December, do not add much to our former stock of intelligence, excepting the revolution in Algiers and Constantinople, an account of which is subjoined. The Bulletin of the army of Spain are given to the 19th inclusive. The 17th is dated Madrid, Dec. 10th; and states that "On the 6th inst. the duke of Istria set off from Guadalaxara. He caused the whole road to be beaten, from Sagossa as far as Valencia and took 500 prisoners as well as a great deal of baggage.—At Bastan, a battalion of 500 men was surrounded by our cavalry and cut in pieces.

"The army of the enemy having been beaten at Tudela and Catalayud, and abandoned by its generals, as well as part of other officers and a great number of soldiers, was reduced to 6000 men.

"On the 8th, at 12 o'clock at night, the duke of Istria gave orders to gen. Monthion to attack a corps which protected the flight of the enemy's army. That corps was closely pursued and we took 1000 prisoners. It was attempting to reach Andalusia by the way of Madrid-go, and it appears that it was forced to disperse in the mountains of Cuenca."

An account is then given of the continued operations of the siege of Rosas. Then follow several intercepted letters from officers in the Spanish army, portraying in terms of anguish its defeat and ruin, and the dreadful consternation spread through the country. Castanos's army is said to be reduced from 60,000 to 10,000.

The 18th Bulletin is dated Madrid Dec. 11th, and contains nothing of consequence.

The 19th bulletin bears date Madrid, the 13th of December. The emperor Napoleon was at that time residing in the country, at the distance of half a league from Madrid, enjoying the fine weather, which seemed like spring. No account is given of the situation of the English forces, or of any important engagements with the Spaniards. The most material military event is the surrender of Rosas to the French on the 6th of December, by which 2,000 prisoners were made, the capitulation stipulates that they shall be prisoners of war and be sent to France. Madrid is represented as perfectly tranquil.

There had been two municipal meetings of the burghers, clergy and nobility; at which the corregidor had addressed and informed them, that he had had an interview with the emperor, who had told him, "that their fate would be happy and prosperous, if the inhabitants frankly adhered to the constitution and sincerely acknowledged Don Joseph Napoleon for their lawful king; but that otherwise Spain would become a province of France." [It is said, that a rumor prevailed at Paris that Joseph was to be made king of Austria.]

The deputies, in consequence, agreed "humbly to implore his imperial and royal majesty to grant that the capital might be favored with the presence of the king (Joseph) as that city as well as all Spain was to enjoy the greatest advantages from his government."

On the 11th the same petition was signed by deputations from the notables of the parishes, and all the corporations of trades in the city.

The Paris prints are full of imperial decrees issued at Madrid; one of which announces a general pardon to all Spaniards who shall within one month have laid down their arms, excepting by name a few distinguished persons whose

guilt is forfeited; another declares of the Council of State and as unworthy of being brave and generous nation, reduces the number of ecclesiastics, who regular clergy, so leave the who shall receive a pension all feudal rights; and the barriers existing between provinces.

All these, as well as proposed by an Imperial edict in which Napoleon, after good he has already done, reserve for them, come "But if all my efforts you do not answer my claim to me only to treat province, and to place another throne. I will of Spain upon my own know how to make it wicked; for God has given and will necessary to

Late dates from Sweden. A change in the cabinet.

By the Batavian, arrived, was received the letter, ing are extracts. It was of the first respectability which has favored us.

I had the pleasure of the 25d October, announcing and rapid depreciation colonial and American, then thought would go attempt at negotiation, be attended with a success, or some other, this government to restrictions against net result has turned out in with my opinion; for strong improbability, on the part of the apparent determination, tential system of exaction of all goods by the prices have continued, observe by the annexed, are reduced nearly as the present season, be reasonably accounted have been owing to the capital of which were the adventurers to the fraudulent introduction of smugglers; the extreme consumption, and the moral discouragement community, which speculation.

Should the American expedient to raise the merchants be rash, to this country, of the decree of the subsequent ministerial orders, ordering the vessels, arriving with American flag, they were enough to escape the B. drop, be involved in their arrival; and our prices will not be compensation for such. It therefore appears, case of your abandonment, your only alternative in the war, and whose measures are most outrageous rights. Whatever some business with cannot advise them to this country, andments are made with protection and presence.

The British cabinet arrived at Paris a few dispatches for the Romanzow. So like dispatches of which presence has produced on our markets. In sales has induced to have recourse to cargo of Porto Rico, Vanes in Brittany, francs 3 60 per lb. seizure, and considerable merchantable coffee at from 46 1-2 to 50 pot, which, with conditions of sale, on an average about chasers. This price

by the U. we under- council will Russia and trade with tellegence. ved by our 27th of De- do not, we in the con- towards us. and Russian position of arrived at with a pe- suffered as been able at there is iner, under its decrees would, in- tuated by fish govern- the preced- ing, instead orders. have re- gember, do ck of intel- in Algiers of which is e army of ive. The 10th; and e duke of He caus- from 300 pri- baggage.— n was sur- n pieces. ving been and aban- part of its number of n. night, the Monbrun the flight corps was 00 prison- Andalu- it appears the moun- continu- s. Then from off- laying in ruin, and through said to be child Dec- sequence- adrid, the Napoleon coun- a league ine wea- No ac- the Eng- agements terial mi- as to the ulation s of war s repre- meetings at which informed with their as, if the constitu- on Ju- ng; but a pro- a rumor s to be agred- and royal fight be- ng (Jo- was to his go- signed the pa- des in al de- aniards down distin-

persons whose lives and property are forfeited; another dismisses the members of the Council of Castile as cowards and unworthy of being magistrates of a brave and generous nation; another abolishes the tribunal of the inquisition; another reduces the number of convents now existing in Spain to one third, and permits the regular ecclesiastics, who wish to live as secular clergy, to leave their convents, and who shall receive a pension; another abolishes all feudal rights; another suppresses the barriers existing between the several provinces. All these, as well as other decrees, are followed by an Imperial address to the people, in which Napoleon, after representing the good he has already conferred, or still has in reserve for them, concludes as follows: "But if all my efforts are useless, and if I do not answer my confidence, it will remain to me only to treat you as a conquered province, and to place my brother upon another throne. I will then put the crown of Spain upon my own head and I shall know how to make it be respected by the world; for God has given me the strength and will necessary to surmount all obstacles."

Late dates from Sweden indicate a probable change in the conduct of the king of Sweden.

By the Batavian, arrived at New York, was received the letter of which the following are extracts. It was written by a house of the first respectability to another here which has favored us with it. [N. Amer. Bordeaux, 19th Dec. 1809.]

I had the pleasure of addressing you on the 28d October, announcing the progress, and rapid depreciation in the value of colonial and American produce, which I then thought would go no lower, unless the attempt at negotiation with England should be attended with a success that nobody expected, or some other event should induce this government to recede from its severe restrictions against neutral commerce. The result has turned out in direct contradiction with my opinion; for notwithstanding the strong improbability of any pacific dispositions on the part of the belligerents and the apparent determination to maintain the continental system of excluding the introduction of all goods by neutral navigation, our prices have continued to fall, and you will observe by the annexed quotations, that they are reduced nearly as low as they were at the present season last year. This cannot be reasonably accounted for, but appears to have been owing to several causes, the principal of which were the unusual success of the adventures to the French colonies, the fraudulent introduction of merchandize by smugglers; the extreme reduction in the consumption, and the great disgust and general discouragement in the mercantile community, which has put an end to all speculation.

Should the American government deem it expedient to raise the embargo, and your merchants be rash enough to risk adventures to this country, previous to the repeal of the decree of the 17th Dec. and the subsequent ministerial instructions to our customs, ordering the provisional seizure of all vessels, arriving with cargoes under the American flag, they will, even if fortunate enough to escape the British blockading squadron, be involved in great difficulties on their arrival; and if ultimately liberated, our prices will not offer them a reasonable compensation for such complicated dangers. It therefore appears evident to me, that in case of your abandoning your system of embargo, your only alternative will be to take part in the war, and declare against the power, whose measures and conduct may appear most outrageous and oppressive to your rights. Whatever may be my desire to resume business with my American friends, I cannot advise them to hazard their property to this country until the needful arrangements are made with the government for its protection and preservation.

The British cabinet messenger Shaw arrived at Paris a few days ago, probably with dispatches for the Russian minister count de Romanzow. So little is expected from the dispatches of which he is bearer, that his presence has produced no effect whatever on our markets. The complete stagnation in sales has induced some holders of goods to have recourse to public vendues, and a cargo of Porto Rico coffee has been sold at Vanues in Brittany at from francs 3 50 to francs 3 60 per lb. The cargo of the Danish schooner Ant, from Philadelphia, under seizure, and consisting of 170,000 wt. of merchantable coffee has been sold this day at from 46 1-2 to 50 1-2 sous per lb. in entrepot, which, with the duties, charges and conditions of sale, will make the coffee cost on an average about francs 3 50 to the purchasers. This price, although compara-

tively low, exceeded our expectations, the stagnation in business having so completely destroyed all speculation.

PRICE CURRENT.
Bordeaux, 19th December, 1808.
FRANCS.

Coffee, Mart. and Guad.	3 75 to 3 90
Bourbon,	3 70 3 75
Cocoa, Caraccas,	3 50 3 60
Cotton, Geo. short staple,	400 450
Do. long,	600
Louisiana,	450 500
Cochineal, per	50 55
Indigo, Guatimalo,	26 34
Caraccas,	25 30
Rice, per cwt.	30 35
Sugar, white clayed,	160 240
Brown, do.	124 155
Muscovado,	120 150
Tea, Hyson, per	13 13 50
Hyson skin,	9 50 10
Tobacco, Virginia,	240 290
Brandy, Armagnac, 1st cost,	135, nominal;
Wine, cargo, W. L.	200 210

From the Balt. Federal Republican.
A LEGAL INQUIRY.
We have frequently declared, that altho' the people had been promised a restoration of commerce, congress had no intention to relieve them from their burdens, and they would adjourn without repealing the embargo, or would practice some masterly deception upon the country. The injurious and disgraceful non-intercourse law which has been substituted to the embargo for a limited time, when it is thoroughly understood will be found to be a fraud upon the community. The nation has been instructed to believe that the partial repeal of the embargo, which took effect on the 16th, was absolute, and that a new law would be necessary to revive it. We have also been given to understand, that the embargo generally with all its supplemental provisions, was to cease at the end of the next session of congress. The non-intercourse law upon a first perusal bears such a construction, but upon a more attentive examination, it will be found that on the very day specified for the repeal of the embargo, the law itself expires which enacts the repeal.

The 19th and concluding section of the bill is in these words: "Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That this law shall continue and be in force until the end of the next session of congress, and no longer; and that the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. S. and the several acts supplementary thereto, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed, from and after the end of the next session of congress."

No position in law is more clear than that if a repealing law is repealed the original law is revived. The case under consideration is still stronger. The act laying an embargo is perpetual, without limitation, and a subsequent law equal in its operation, must appear on the statute book to shew that the original act is no longer binding.— But the non-intercourse act repealing the embargo is merely temporary. It is to continue in force 'till the end of the next session of congress, and no longer; so that this limited repealing act of an unlimited law ceases to exist on the very day appointed for the repealing clause to take effect. Can it operate in any other way than as a suspension of the embargo until the end of the May session of congress? Will not the embargo revive upon the expiration of the non-intercourse act? If, says the law, a statute which repeals another, is itself afterwards repealed, the first statute is thereby revived without any formal words: (See Blackstone's Com. Vol. 1. S. 3; also 4th Inst. 225) We ask then, can there be a distinction between the repealing of a repealing statute and its expiration? A law cannot be binding after it is no longer in existence and consequently without force.

The effect of this political finesse will be to place it in the power of the Senate singly, to say at the next session whether the embargo shall be further suspended, connected with the non-intercourse, or revived by refusing to renew the non-intercourse.

However strong may be the anti-embargo and anti-non-intercourse party in the next house of representatives, the senate have it in their power to revive the embargo at pleasure. If the repealing act had been permanent and distinct from the non-intercourse, it would have required the concurrence of both houses of congress to revive the law, but as it is, the senate have us completely within their power. Such is the system of democratic juggling and deception.

"FREE TRADE!"
To the Editor of the Federal Gazette.

SIR, THE eagerness manifested to re-commence business, is evidence out weighing all the news-paper declamation, and all the

stump-orary with which our unsuspecting countrymen have been harrassed and insulted, during 15 months of ignominious bondage—it is evidence, I say, that the liberty to trade spancelled and crippled as we are, was as ardently as sincerely prayed for.

I offer up no hypocritical prayer, when I join my suffering fellow-citizens in humbly asking heaven's choicest smiles on this remnant of American Commerce. With a writer in your Gazette of Wednesday I unite in sentiment and declaration, that no thanks are due to the democrats in Congress for knocking off one or two of the many heavy chains under whose barbarous pressure Commerce groans! No, sir—I cannot but abhor that policy and distrust those partizans, whose operations open a little trade, under the malignant hope that the least offending nation would capture our ships, and thus produce a war, when the zealous efforts of the War Hawks could not produce a direct war. I remember, sir, that Mr. Giles, and others of the party, had sufficient candor to declare, during the late session of Congress, that their wish was to fight England. They could not, when understood, obtain the people's consent. They then hoped by, irritation, and a little trade, to produce the desired war! I trust, under the protection of heaven, they will be disappointed; and that the trade just opened will prove to be more extensive than they expected. I am, sir,

A FEDERALIST.

Account of a dead body found under the porch of Christ Church, in Boston, Massachusetts, in a high state of preservation.

A circumstance occurred a short time since, while the workmen were repairing Christ church, in this town, and erecting some new tombs under it, that deserves to be recorded in the Anthology. The ground under the porch at the entrance of the church was directed to be dug up, this spot having been given for the erection of two tombs. At the distance of six feet from the surface, a grave was discovered, in which was found a coffin of hard pitch pine, commonly called the Norway pine, very little decayed, which on being opened, contained another of the same wood, very handsomely made, and not at all injured; the lid of this being lifted showed a body wrapped in tarred sheets, that on being removed from the face, presented the countenance of a man that appeared quite recently to have died; his face was fresh and florid as though just shaved, the flesh hard to the touch, and every appearance of a new corpse, from a short and not painful illness; two or three sprigs of myrtle or box green, as just cut from the stock, were also laying on the outside of the tarred sheets.

Both coffins had on their lids, in brass nails, the letters I. T. and a grave stone, at the head of the grave, declared the person interred there, to be Mr. John Thomas, of the island of Barbadoes, aged 45 years, who died 25th June, A. D. 1726, more than eighty-two years ago. The number of persons who came to see this curious fact, from the fineness of the preservation, and the manner of it, induced the wardens to direct the coffin to be closed again and buried, which it is, at the N. E. corner of of the church. The soil under the porch was a yellow clay, mixed with small stones, and some gravel. Whether the body had been partially embalmed previous to interment is not known; but the verdure of the sprigs of myrtle induces one to think it may be owing wholly to the exclusion of external air; yet his being of Barbadoes, and such care taken of the corpse, with a view perhaps to removal, would occasion one to imagine the intestines had been taken out, and herbs substituted. The fact is, however as stated, and the curious may draw their own conclusions.—[Anthology.]

For the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

SONG.

JAMES MADISON, my Joe, Jem, now tell us what you mean?
Will you pursue your patron's steps, and in vision and in dream?
The nations gazing on you Jem, and much expect you know—
Dont disappoint their fondest hopes, James Madison, my Joe.

James Madison, my Joe, Jem, what pleasure must it gea,
To see all parties now unite, in firm support of thee.
Then luff and bear away, Jem, as the gale may seem to blow:
Thus safe in port our bark may reach, James Madison, my Joe.

James Madison, my Joe, Jem, at this eventful day—
Dont stumble on a block, Jem, that is not in your way:
The tars of fair Columbia, Jem, can man our ships you know—

Let Britain claim their seamen all, James Madison, my Joe.
James Madison, my Joe, Jem, experiment we've tried—
Our schemes have all abortive prov'd our enemies to chide:
They have us much degraded Jem, I'm sure you can't but know;
Then quick devise some wiser mode, James Madison, my Joe.

James Madison, my Joe, Jem, it cannot be denied,
That honesty's the best policy that ever yet was tried.
Then let us all unite, Jem, in this true path to go,
And Heaven will our efforts bless, James Madison, my Joe.

James Madison, my Joe, Jem, much evil has arose,
From warm debater of party zeal, each other to oppose:
Now prove it to the world, Jem, as on your course you go,
To practise well what J. profess'd, James Madison, my Joe.

That fed'ral we are all Jem, nay further we may go,
And say we're all republicans, James Madison, my Joe:
This, Thomas did profess, Jem, but practise'd not, you know,
When loaves and fishes were dealt out, James Madison, my Joe.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.
MARCH 19.
ON balloting for Superintendent of the Police, John Longden is duly elected.
On balloting for a Superintendent of the Watch, Alexander Williams is duly elected.
On balloting for a Keeper of the Powder House, Olie Lindsay is duly elected.
JAMES M. McREA, c. c.

FOR SALE,
The Schooner Craft NEELY,
Burthen about 25 tons, now in complete order, and will be sold on reasonable terms.—Apply to
John G. Ladd.
March 20. d

Cleaning Streets.
NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber is authorised to receive proposals for cleaning the streets for one year. The proposals to be in writing, and sealed, and handed in on or before the 25th instant.
JAMES M. McREA.
March 21.

Mr. Genere's has the honor of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, that his LAST BALL will be on Thursday Evening next, 23d instant.
March 21. 3t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
Just Received and for Sale
By JAMES KENNEDY, SEN. King-street, Lewis's Romantic Tales, 2 vols.
Lovers of La Vendee, or Revolutionary Tyranny, 2 vols.
The Medical and Philosophical Journal and Review, an entirely new periodical work.
Weems's Life of Washington.
The Sonnets and Odes of Petrarch, translated miniature edition, with a most beautiful Type and Vignette.
Mattheus on Population, 2 vols.
Fox's History of the Reign of James 2d.
Rules and Regulations for the Sword Exercise of the Cavalry.
ALSO,
Wise and Williamson's Steel Pens, and a general assortment of the best Stationary.
March 21. co3t

WANTED TO HIRE,
An active, well disposed BOY, of color, about 15 years of age.
Apply to the Printer.
March 20. d

A Mulatto Boy for Sale.

FOR SALE,
A likely smart MULATTO BOY, fourteen years of age. Price Three Hundred Dollars.
Apply to the Printer.
February 2. co

For Freight or Charter,
THE SHIP DIANA,
300 tons burthen, or 470 hogsheads tobacco.—For particulars apply to
John and Thomas Vowell,
OR
Joseph Deap.
March 4. claw3w

JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE ONLY BY
James Kennedy, sen.
BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,
The following highly valuable **MEDICINE,**
Price 3 dollars per bottle.

DR. JEBB'S
NATURE'S RESTORATIVE,
A BALSAMIC CORDIAL.

THIS cordial, so justly celebrated throughout Great Britain and the continent of Europe, for its superior efficacy in the cure of all disorders excited by nervous irritability, as well as in complaints of complete debility, whether arising from irregularities of living, long continued residence in warm climates, intemperate pursuits of excessive pleasures, or that destructive habit of inconsiderate youth which brings on so prematurely the infirmities of old age.

In removing pulmonary affections, asthmas, and all disorders of the lungs, it is the most powerful remedy ever yet found, and the relief it has afforded even in the last stage of consumptions, is without a parallel; with regard to its efficacy in this baneful, and unfortunately the prevailing disorder in this country (consumption) its superiority is such as to have supplanted every other medicine.

Those who in advanced life feel the consequences of youthful excess will find themselves restored to health and strength, and all those melancholy symptoms removed, which are the general effects of such causes.

In short, animated by the uniform success this invaluable cordial has experienced in Europe, the thousands it has renovated, when bending under the pressure of nervous, consumptive or hypochondriacal disorders (many attested proofs of which from eminently distinguished persons in this quarter of the globe, are now in the possession of the proprietor here, some few of which are herein published) have determined the introduction of it into this continent, where its efficacy must soon become so prized as to make it considered a beneficent remedy not to be dispensed with by those who are anxious to preserve or acquire their health.

The chief ingredient of this cordial is a plant whose rare and precious salutary virtues were well known to the Arabians during the 8th and 9th centuries, when that people shone conspicuous over all the nations of the world for their learning and skill in eradicating baneful diseases incident to the human frame, renovating infirmity to vigor, and restoring the sickly to sound and rosy health, and which as known at this time by their descendants, and used and experienced as the most sovereign remedy for decayed constitutions, and every species of nervous disorders. This celebrated restorative plant has also been highly estimated for ages past, amongst the most enlightened nations of Greece, and considered by those wise inhabitants as one of the first of their blessings.

This cordial is also rich and fine in flavor, most grateful to the palate, and the most enlivening to the spirits of any yet offered to the public.

Dr. Tiffot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common-lacep remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Amongst those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Glands, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS OF DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton. Ample certificates and affidavits of the beneficial effects of these medicines may be seen by applying as above.

March 11

PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 8th day of April, the subscriber will offer at public sale, at the Coffee house, in Alexandria—
LOTS No. 2 and 4, of that part of the Abingdon estate lately the property of Robert Alexander.—These Lots are advantageously situated on the new turnpike road and the Potomac, about four miles from Alexandria, and nearly opposite to the city of Washington. They contain rather more than 145 acres. A credit of 90 and 120 days will be allowed on the purchaser's giving good endorsed negotiable notes.

R. I. Taylor, Ex'r.
OF JOHN WATTS.

March 13.

SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale, at a house on Washington-street, opposite Jacob Hoffman's sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Sewing Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces, Also, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

February 2.

FISH.

I WILL contract for the delivery of any quantity of HERRINGS during the ensuing season, not exceeding 2,000,000, at my fishery six miles below Alexandria, for six shillings per thousand.—Bacon and all kinds of country produce will be taken in payment at the Alexandria prices.—In large purchases a credit will be given to suit the times.

William H. Foote.

February 28.

TO BE LET,

A comfortable Brick Dwelling-House, on King and Henry-street, with five rooms, bed-rooms, cellar, Kitchen, and stabling on good terms.

Jona. & M. Scholfield.

February 13.

FAXON, METCALF & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE,

6 hogheads Muscovado Sugar,
200 boxes Mould Candles,
50 ditto Dipt ditto,
50 ditto Brown Soap,
100 half boxes Brown Soap,
30 boxes No. 3 Chocolate,
20 barrels Boston Beef,
5 half barrels Boston Bay Mackerell,
10 pipes Hollands' Gin,
4 pipes 4th proof French Brandy,
2 ditto 1st ditto ditto,
1000 reams Writing and Wrapping Paper,
4000 weight Sheathing ditto,
200 nests Hingham Boxes,
And a general assortment SHOES as usual.

George-Town and Alexandria Turnpike Road.

THE Commissioners appointed under the act of Congress "Authorising the making of a Turnpike Road from Mason's Causeway to Alexandria," hereby give notice, that Books for receiving subscriptions will be opened on Wednesday the 29th instant, at the Union Tavern, in Georgetown, at William O'Neal's, near the West market, in the City of Washington, and at Caton's tavern, in Alexandria, and kept open from 10 o'clock, at noon until 4 o'clock, P. M.

**John Mason,
David Wiley,
Henry Foxall,
John Cox,
John W. Bronaugh.**

Georgetown, (Ca.) March 11. 2awt29th
The act of Congress authorises the subscription of two hundred shares, and requires the payment of Ten Dollars on each, at the time of subscription—the residue to be paid in instalments.

Those who would subscribe by an agent must use the following form.
I do hereby authorise and empower to subscribe for me in my name shares of Georgetown and Alexandria Turnpike Stock, under the act of Congress "authorising the making of a turnpike road from Mason's causeway to Alexandria."

ENTERTAINMENT.

RANDOLPH MOTT,

Late of the Washington Tavern, Alexandria, IS prepared to entertain travellers and others in a genteel manner, at the WHITE HOUSE, opposite the second turnpike gate, seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to Fairfax Court House—and flatters himself his attention to the wishes and convenience of his customers will ensure him a portion of public patronage.

Good pasturage and grain of every description will be furnished for stock.

January 10.

2aw

A NEW WORK,

For Sale at **ROBERT GRAY'S Book-Store, King-street Alexandria.**
The private life of **WASHINGTON,** With a great number of original anecdotes, By **M. L. WEEMS,** Ci-devant Rector of Mount Vernon Parish, and for fifteen years, the intimate of the grey-haired veterans of the last century, who were the neighbors and companions of Washington.
Criticism by Judge Brackenridge, dated **CARLEISLE, Jan. 19th, 1809.**

Dear Sir,

I have read and read again your publication, the life of Washington; and you will not understand me as acknowledging it to be without defects, when I take notice only of its excellencies. These indeed are very great. You have combined, with great felicity, the useful and the pleasant: historical information and amusing anecdote. You have drawn from both urns, of tears and mirth. With a sudden transition we have the pathetic and the comic, and both irresistible. Your style is always perspicuous, and occasionally noble; in flights of imagery and richness of expression, rising to the sublime. But the great richness of your book is, the morality of the sentiment. I do not know a better to be put into the hands of young persons to raise the mind to political and moral virtue. It ought to be introduced into all schools; and to be in every family. With regard to biographical merit, the delineation is such as to give a view of character, not on a *parade* day, but as independent of command or station. This is the painting which interests. It is that alone which makes a likeness; for a mere outline, wanting the expression, gives no physiognomy.

I am, with much esteem, your's,
H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

Liberal allowance to school-masters and country merchants.

A NEW WORK.

THE DROWN'D WIFE.

A faithful history of the beautiful Miss *Polly Middleton*, who after bestowing herself, with a fortune of 4000 dollars on a young husband, Mr. Edward Finley, was drowned by him in the eighth week after marriage. With a number of very interesting incidents, and a fine Likeness of that unfortunate Lady.

By **M. L. WEEMS,**

Who was on the spot where Mr. Finley was executed, at the Old Court-house, South Carolina, April 27, 1804.

Upwards of 9000 copies of this extraordinary pamphlet were printed in Philadelphia in 18 weeks.

The 5th edition—Price 25 cents.
Liberal allowance made to School-masters and country merchants.

Criticism on this work by the celebrated American Historian, Dr. David Ramsay, S. C. dated, Charleston, May 16, 1807.

"No man can read this pamphlet, without having his risible faculties often excited—no man can read it without having both his horror of vice and respect for virtue increased. The writer has the art of blending instruction with amusement. While he keeps his readers in high good humour by the frolicsomeness of his manner, he is inculcating upon them important moral and religious truths, conducive to their present and future happiness."

DAVID RAMSAY."

NOTICE.

Loft or mislaid, a Certificate

for two Shares in the Little River Turnpike Road. I therefore give notice, that I shall apply for a renewal of such Certificate

H. Rose.

January 31.

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogheads and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.

Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-shulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.

1 case black Persians.

2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt Tallow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of

Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia

Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nan-

keens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 300 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vi-

negar. 200 tons Plaster Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January 1.

d.

Metallic Pen Manufacture.

P. WILLIAMSON'S

Celebrated Elastic Three Sided Metallic PEN,

WHICH has been pronounced, by many of the most eminent penmen, to be far superior to any metallic Pen that has ever been made heretofore, either in Europe or America. It is well known, that all the pens upon the former principle have been wanting in utility which is so necessary in order to write with smoothness and rapidity, which this is happily effected by the two additional side slits. To be had of Samuel Jeffries, agent for the proprietor, No. 212, Market street, nearly opposite the Indian Queen Tavern, by the gross or single one, the

Particular large hand Pens.

Do. fine do. do.

N.B. Old cases renewed with new Pens.

Copy of a note, and extract of a letter from the President.

WASHINGTON, 26th Jan. 1808.

"Th: Jefferson presents his compliments to P. Williamson, and his thanks for the very fine steel Pen he has been so kind to send him. It is certainly superior to any metallic pen he has ever seen, and will save a great deal of trouble and time employed in mending the quill pen."

"Washington, 22d March, 1808.

"The four Celebrated Pens arrived safely. I find them to answer perfectly and now intend use no other kind."

St. Mary's College,

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1, 1808.

Mr. P. Williamson,

SIR,

I cheerfully comply with your request to state my opinion of your Patent Steel Pens. I have always considered them as eminently entitled to public attention and encouragement.

The objections which are generally urged against metallic pens, do not apply to yours, which are constructed with such peculiar flexibility and elasticity, that they may be applied to all the purposes of the common quill. I have employed one of them generally, for upwards of a year, and do not find it impaired by use. They are particularly calculated for merchants in journalizing and posting accounts, as they possess the advantage of giving an uniform appearance to their books. To gentlemen of the bar, and others, who are obliged to take notes suddenly, they are not less serviceable as they may be made hard or soft, according to the peculiarity or whim of the writer's hand; and being kept clean, they may be used for many years. The economy and other advantages of your invention, appear to be so evident, that I need not dilate further on the subject.

With the hope that your ingenuity may be as profitable to yourself as it is serviceable to the public,

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS G. FOSTER.

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Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad Creek, } law

Dec. 9.—15.

N.B. If I don't rent the fine stand I will give good wages to a young man with a family.

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

ABSENTED himself from the service of the subscriber, on Sunday evening the 14th of this present month, an apprentice boy, named **LEVEN JONES**, who had about five months to serve with me as a house-painter and joiner—his complexion and his hair are light—at the time of leaving he had on a dark blue jacket and trousers.—All persons, at their peril, are cautioned against harboring him—and I will not pay any debts contracted by him. The above reward, but no expences, will be paid on delivering the said apprentice to me in this place.

Andrew Bartle.

Alexandria, Columbia, } 31

March 17.

VOL IX.]

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